

Intimations.

W. BOFFEY & Co.,
TAILORS,

2, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Have an entirely New Stock of WOOLLENS to suit the Present and Coming Season.

Consisting of:-

FANCY SUITINGS, DRESS, FROCK and MORNING COAT SUITINGS, ULSTER and
OVERCOATINGS, BREECHES and RIDING MATERIALS in variety.

FANCY VESTINGS, TATTERSALLS and others.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1896.

[1635]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

FRENCH CORSETS
C. P. A LA SIRENE

Established 1839, PARIS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations

Only genuine if Labelled and Stamped

C. P. à la Sirène.

APPLY TO MESSRS. DODD, CARILL & CO.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST NIGHT.

His Excellency Major-General BLACK, C.B.,

WILL PATRONIZE

THE CHING LING FOO
TROUPE

WITH HIS PRESENCE.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

[1783]



VICTORIA PRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the
VICTORIA PRECEPTORY & PRIORY
will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland
Street, TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at 8.30
for 9 o'clock, precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are
cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

[1782]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON

FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1896,

commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

at his Sales Rooms, Zeland Street, No. 2,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE AND USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,

Comprising:-

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-
ROOM SUITES, CENTRE TABLES, SIDE
TABLES, WASHING STANDS, COUCHES,
CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, WARDROBES
with and without GLASS, CHESTS OF
DRAWERS, TOILET TABLES, SINGLE
and DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, STOVEBOARDS
with GLASSES, CARPETS, RUGS, DINNER-
WAGGONS, LAMPS, COOKING STOVES,
GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE, CHILD-
REN'S COTS, CUTLERY, BATH-ROOM
REQUISITES, PICTURES,
&c., &c., &c.

On View from THURSDAY, the 19th instant.
Catalogues issued prior to Sale.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery. In
Bank notes or by Cheque.

PAUL BREWITT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

[1785]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the
above Port on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at
Daylight.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric
Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHYWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

[1786]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENVIR,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at
Daylight.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for
Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber
which ensures a plentiful supply of Fresh
Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

[1781]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENVORLICH,"

Captain Clark, will be despatched as above
on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

[1784]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to the Manager.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at the Union Church,
Hongkong, by the Rev. G. J. Williams, assisted
by the Rev. W. J. Morris, ANDREW DONALD,
of Dundee, Chief Engineer, S.S. *Kiang Tung*,
to ALICE JANE HENRY, also of Dundee.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We desire to call special attention
to our Manila correspondent's letter
published in this issue. It is the first
connected narrative of the movement in the
Philippines that has appeared from any
pen and the first comprehensive state-
ment of the causes that led up to it. It
seems to us to be the letter of a well
informed person, with considerable local
knowledge, and who is fairly entitled to
sign himself "IMPARTIAL." We can assure
our readers that he is both well informed
and perfectly impartial, not caring indi-
vidually for either of the contending parties
or having any ties or connections with
either. We believe he does only justice
to Mr. Davidson, while pointing out the
worthlessness of most of his statements
through want of opportunity and means
of knowledge. We never questioned that
gentleman's perfect *bona fides*. We only
pointed out that all he reported was hear-
say, without even the guarantee of
knowing from whom the hearsay information
had been obtained.

We spent half an hour last night in the
careful perusal of the first number of
Odts and Ends and we are not so well
satisfied with it or so hopeful for its success
as we were after our first hasty glance
over the illustrations, the table of contents,
and the general get-up of the new
magazine. We are afraid it is a govern-
mental production, a literary supplement
to the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, and
edited by the same hand as well
as printed in the same office. The
article on the Tung Wah could only have
emanated from the Registrar-General's
Department or from some one well
acquainted with the opinions entertained
there on the subject. It is a little bit of
special pleading in support of the tradi-
tional view of the Tung Wah and in anticipa-
tion, probably, of the report of the Com-
mission recently appointed to inquire into
and report on the affairs of that institution.
The article, short as it is, contains two mis-
statements, both apparently inserted with
an object. The one is that Sir Richard
Graves MacDonnell, the founder of the
Tung Wah, "recognised the necessity of a
purely Chinese Hospital, to be maintained
solely for the use of the natives, in
which the practices in the matter of medical
science peculiar to this people were not to be
interfered with." The words which we
have printed in italics are a wilful mis-
representation of Sir Richard's views,
as is equally the statement a little lower
down that the "Government supervision
and control was to be confined to certain
matters." It was intended to be universal and
of the most minute description. Sir Rich-
ard MacDonnell knew and thoroughly
understood the people he had to deal
with, and daily and hourly supervision was
his ideal. We hope that the Tung Wah is
about to be reformed and re-modelled as
suggested in the concluding paragraph of
the semi-official article now under notice,
but we have our doubts on the subject
and do not expect to see any material
improvement there, or in the treat-
ment of Chinese matters generally,
until a certain well-known Government
official has been promoted out of this
colony. He has our best wishes.

There is another very curious illustration
in this first number of *Odts and Ends* of
the influence of the official element, or of
a very strong desire on the part of the
promoters, if they are unofficials, to conciliate
the governing powers. There is at
page 11 a very interesting little article
on Talingpahan, with a reference to
the plague epidemic of 1894, the clearing
out of Talingpahan by the Permanent
Committee of the Sanitary Board, and to
the reconstruction of the quarter in
accordance with the latest sanitary
science. Mr. F. H. May is described
as the President of the Permanent Com-
mittee, and the forcible removal of the
inhabitants from the district is stated to
have been carried out, with much judgment
and discretion, by the Housing Committee
under Mitchell-Jones! As a matter of fact,
every house in the plague-stricken area
was cleared by the 7th June, long before
the Housing Committee was ever thought
of, and the work was done by Mr. May—
and well done—while Mitchell-Jones was
simply working as a Volunteer with the
search parties. As to the Presidency of
the Permanent Committee there can be no
justification or excuse for the deliberately
false statement made on this point by the
writer of the article before us, or for the
Editor who allowed it to pass under his eye
uncorrected. Unless *Odts and Ends* intends
to emancipate itself entirely from Govern-
ment control and from official influences,
the sooner it ceases publication the better
for itself and for its proprietors. We are
pretty sick in Hongkong of official
ignorance, incompetence, and mendacity,
and do not want any more of it in any
shape or form whatever.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on
Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at
the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner.
Wines of very superior Vintage. All are
true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest
Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currents,
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
pure COGNAC, the difference in price being
merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent
quality and of great age. The most brands
in the market. The "CORNER WHISKY"
marked "E" is universally popular, and
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS
to be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG, 15th September 1896.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

LONDON, November 15th.

The decision of the Venezuela Arbitration
Court is not expected to be given before one
year. In consequence of this the German Press
regard the Venezuela settlement as an admission
on the part of Great Britain, that the United
States have a right to supersede any American
Republic in disputes with European Powers.

(From Bangkok Observer).

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, November 15th.

The recent speeches of the Hon. G. Curzon
and Lord Bessborough have excited French opinion
on the Egyptian Question, and the Paris Press
declare that the time has come for British pro-
mises to be fulfilled. They also suggest
schemes for inducing Germany to join the Dual
Alliance to force the British to evacuate Egypt.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CHINA.

SHANGHAI, November 13th.

Later information enables us to correct one or
two misapprehensions in our recent article on
this important subject. It appears now that it
is only the section from Peking to Hankow,
some 650 miles, which Sheng Tsao-tai is
authorized by Imperial edict to form a Chinese
company to construct. It is not the
Wharton-Barker syndicate, but a syndicate
represented by Mr. Bath, to which Sheng
has promised the order for the necessary
materials which he cannot provide at the Han-
yang Ironworks, payment therefore being taken
by the syndicate in shares in the projected com-
pany. It is stated that the syndicate is prepared
to provide for this purpose a sum of at least
twenty million taels.—N.C. Daily News.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French flag-ship *Bayard* arrived here this
afternoon from the north.

THE Sydney *Daily Telegraph* came out on the
7th ult. with a 16-page paper. Bravo, D.T.

THE first general meeting of the China Flour
Mill Co. will be held at Shanghai on the 30th
instant.

It is reported that Mr. J. W. Carrall, Commis-
sioner of Customs, Canton, is to be transferred to
Cheloo.

MR. H. L. BRUCE, of the Seattle (U.S.) *Post*
Intelligencer in Japan studying the trade of the
Luzon and the Ruling Sun.

THE Shanghai *Daily News* hears that the trial
of the *Nanchung-Onow* collision case is set
down for the 24th instant.

VISCOUNT AOKI, Japanese Minister at Berlin,
has been recalled upon the ground that he has
exceeded his instructions.

MR. F. J. ABBOTT, agent for the P. & O. Co. at
Kobe, goes home shortly on leave. Mr. H. J.
Chope, of Yokohama, will take his place.

THE *Al Fresco* steamer, postponed last Sunday owing
to the inclemency of the weather, will be held
this (Tuesday) evening. Admission at 8.30 p.m.

THE first parade of the Hongkong Volunteers
since Major Carrington's appointment as Com-
mandant of the Corps will take place on Thurs-
day afternoon, at 5.30.

COLONEL SPALDING, C.M.G., lately commanding
the New South Wales' Artillery, who has been
appointed Resident Magistrate at Norfolk Island,
by the British Government, will take up his new
command about the end of this month.

THE name of our readers who will be very glad
to hear that the Rifle Brigade burlesque of "Fra
Diavolo" will be repeated at the Theatre Royal
on Thursday, the 19th instant, is simply legion.

THE performance is to be given in aid of local
charities.

SERVANT (rushing into the room): "You
must get up, Madame. There is a fire in the
East!"

MRS. EUROPE: "Let it burn! It was not
necessary to wake me for that. The fire will
extinguish itself when nothing is left to burn."

WE notice that the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company is displaying
notice boards on its wharves at Kowloon, set-
ting forth the Company's bye-laws and regula-
tions with regard to persons and ships frequent-
ing the wharves.

THE annual general meeting of the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha will be held at Tokyo on the 25th
inst. Yokohama papers say the shareholders
expect a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per
annum will be proposed by the Directors and
agreed to at the meeting.

THE British bark *Villalta*, which is now at
Port Said loading lumber for Melbourne,
arrived off Cape Flattery from Newcastle,
N.S.W., last month after a passage of 43 days.
She covered between 7,500 and 8,000 miles on
the passage, averaging at least 180 miles daily,
and breaking all previous records.

THE *Indian Review*, edited by Mr. Robert Haw-
thorne, B.A., Ph.D., is to be published for-
nightly. According to the *Times of Ceylon* each
paper will contain a *prelude* of the most interesting
articles that have appeared in the newspapers
published in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore,
Allahabad, Scinde, Ceylon, and Burma, and also
on matters relating to India, from the English
journals. The subscription is one rupee a month,
and in order to ensure the new venture a fair
trial it is intended to post 5,000 complimentary
copies to every mace and club in India and
Burma.—This has the appearance of being a
very steady enterprise.

THE *Blige* brought news from San Francisco
yesterday to the effect that the much-talked-of
prize fight between "Sailor" Sharkey, the latest
aspirant for championship "honour," and
James Corbett is dead off, the latter having
backed out of it at the last moment on the
ground that he *prefers* to meet Flittemore
before giving the American sailor a chance to
take the belt from him. The general opinion in
Frisco seems to be that Corbett is by no means
equal to meet Sharkey in a "fifth fight" and
hopes to continue travelling on his reputation
for some months to come by making a pretence
of preparing for a contest with Flittemore.
Sharkey is enraged by what he considers a
slight and has issued a challenge to the whole
world thus:—"I'll fight any man in the world
—black, white, or blue! I bar no colour, size,
or weight. If I can force Corbett to meet me
I'll bet \$5,000 on the side he'll not be on his
feet in ten rounds!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by
Correspondents in this column.)

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Allow me to compliment you on the
leading article in your mail supplement of 28th
ult. It is quite refreshing to see something of
common sense published after reading all the
"tommy-rot" that has appeared in the Hong-
kong papers. The foreign community here, as
a majority, strongly condemn the split in which
the sunny articles on the Philippine rebellion
have been written; and really to an impartial
observer it would almost seem as if the Hong-
kong press were inclined to foster the rebellion.

As a resident of some twenty years' standing in
Manila, I have been requested by some of the
principal and *wealthy* foreign residents to refute
the many false statements made, and impartially
give a light outline of the events as they have
happened.

In the first place, we must do justice to Mr. J. W.
Davidson. He was here something under two
weeks, was careful and painstaking in trying to
obtain correct information, and I quite believe
he was sincerely anxious to be impartial. His
nationality was very much against him, and for
information he had almost entirely to rely on
hearsay. There are two important manufac-
turers of "hearsay" in Manila—one is in the
Escorial, where idle Spaniards congregate and
fabricate, and the other is the Club—and the
stranger who cannot get beyond the range of
these centres is "taken in." You can easily
imagine that it is impossible to prevent some of
the young bloods of the Club from doing a certain
amount of "leg pulling," and what they don't do
in fun they do in ignorance. The rebels also,
through their spies, set about many false
rumours to favour their own cause.

Mr. Davidson had no possible means of
verifying his assertion with regard to torture
inflicted, nor is it possible that he could have
spoken with any of the prisoners. There is no
doubt that in some cases pressure has been
brought to bear on prisoners to force them into
confession, but there is certainly not the whole-
scale torture and cruelty that the rebels and
newspaper correspondents would lead us to
believe.

There is a foundation of truth in the article
about the uprising in Mindanao, but it is wrong
in the main. Three hundred disciplinaries con-
veying stores from Zilgan to Marabul revolted
and killed their officers, afterwards clearing off
along the coast to Cagayan Bay, where they were
chased by the royal troops into the hills. There
they died of starvation, or were killed by the
troops or their natural enemies the Moros. The
Spaniards have lost nothing in Mindanao—the
places already in their possession being well
guarded—and all that can be said is that there
have been suspended operations until the rebel-
lion here is quashed.

The incident of the marines revolting at Gu-
dalupan is grossly exaggerated. The occurrence
was a simple squabble between an Indian
marine and his comrades, during which the for-
mer fired and wounded the latter. Two other
Indians of the guard, fearing vengeance might be
 wreaked on them, took refuge in a room of Gu-
dalupan convent tower, where they made a stand,
shooting through the door at the Spaniards who
called on them to surrender. The latter burst
the door open, and the Indians climbed through
the window and lowered themselves by the light-
ing rod to the ground, where they were made
prisoners by two Spanish marines on guard.

Mr. Davidson shows a little of American mil-
lennarism when he says that the Spaniards
having now no bulwarks to rely on have taken to
winning the new spectacle of shooting rebels
at the Luneta as a recreation. This is not a fair
statement. Those who were shot were adjudged
traitors and paid the just penalty, and the crowd
that assembled to witness the execution was
very small compared to what I have formerly
seen at public executions in England. When the
companies of soldiers and volunteers that formed
the *armada* marched off after the execution they
marched in the slow moving step customary
on such occasions, but possibly a manual on the
different marching steps does not form part of
Mr. Davidson's war reporting equipment.

Of the "Black Hole" I shall have occasion to
speak further on.

With exceptions mentioned, Mr. Davidson has
been fairly impartial for an American. It is
not to be expected that Americans, who sym-
pathise so entirely with Cuba, on which they
keep their eagle eye for ulterior motives, should
be entirely impartial where Spain is concerned.

We now come to a new correspondent who
signs himself "Alpha." Where he hails from or
who he is is a mystery to all here, but it is quite
plain that he is either a sincere sympathiser
with the rebels or he wishes to make up an
interesting article, or maybe he is a mere echo
of the countless unfounded rumours flying about.
A club member, who has had in his youth an
excellent biblical training, has spotted him as a
Catholic, as he refers to the sixth command-
ment which in the Protestant religion is the
seventh, but this is as far as we have got. In
the battle of Talingpahan he has "gone out better"
than the rebels and killed a colonel. I am glad
to be able to state that the colonel is still alive
and well. He further takes the supreme
command of General Blanco's hands and sends
General Echazola home under arrest. The latter,
whose term of office expired in October,
went home very ill under medical
advice. He was second in command under
General Blanco, and whether his soldiers may
or may not have agreed with him, we have not
yet heard. He carried out the superior orders to the letter,
and goes home highly commended by General
Blanco for his valuable and able assistance.

The statement of "shooting right and left" at
San Juan is distinctly malicious. The men
shot were armed and in active warfare against
Spain.

"Alpha" cites an instance of Spanish soldiers
insulting Indian soldiers on duty, a statement
which is entirely false. The Spanish soldiers
since their arrival have fraternized with their
Indian brothers-in-arms, fought side by side
with them, eaten with them, and have openly
admitted their brown complexion. And as
regards the food given to the soldiers, Spanish
and Indians have equal allowance of wine, and
the food only differs in kind because the native
prefers his "mariquita" and "vinda" to the
food supplied to Europeans. Even were the
Indian to get only ten cents per day
allowance outside of wine, it would be quite
ample. An Englishman only makes two
dollars per month difference between the wages
of servants with and without food, and we suppose
"Alpha" to be an Englishman, unless perchance
he be a member of the "K. K. Klansmen."

I have not checked the translation of Mr.
Corbett's speech. It is probably correct, al-
though it is a remarkable fact that there are
not above a dozen Englishmen in Manila who
could make a correct translation. But even if
one man in a moment of patriotic excitement
should preach "blood and thunder," that is no
reason why it should mark the general standard
of a whole country.

Your Penang correspondent has also
apparently suffered from the "stiffing" process.
His informant (of ten years' residence in the
Philippines) states that the rebels have

To 100,000 behind them, and are possessed of 1,500,000 Marlin rifles, and this he states without hesitation. Well, when you do tell a whopper it is better not to hesitate about it. He further states that the arms were imported by a German firm. It is far from fair to the German community here that such a bold statement should be made without any foundation whatsoever.

The informant goes on to state that the "Black Hole of Manila" is a terrible reality; scores of people are thrown into it daily, and as the tide rises it drowns the smallest of the prisoners, while all of them ultimately die an agonizing death. What actually happened in the so-called Black Hole is the following: During the day of the fight at Sta. Mesa and the day following, some two hundred prisoners who had taken part in the fight and the riots in Pandacan were imprisoned in the old and dilapidated powder magazine of the San José fort, there being no other place vacant at the moment. This powder magazine has a large ventilator at the top, and at night when a heavy shower of rain came on the sentinel closed it. Unfortunately, when the rain passed off the new sentinel on duty omitted to open it, and fifty-six prisoners were asphyxiated. It was an unfortunate occurrence, and no one deplored it more than the authorities. Since then every care has been taken to avoid a recurrence of such a sad disaster. That General Blanco should lose his dignity and kick a lieutenant down stairs is ridiculous and requires no comment.

The informant gives it as his opinion that when the Cubans have become independent they will lend their aid to free the Philippine natives from Spanish yoke. It strikes me that were such the result of the Cuban war the Cubans would have their hands full looking after their own affairs. They have nothing whatever in common with the Philippine natives, and I can see no possible reason why the two countries at opposite sides of the globe should be affiliated. Certainly while the Cuban war lasts the Cubans will hamper Spain in every way they can, and would no doubt gladly send emissaries to assist the Philippine natives in their rebellion but were the war to end in their independence they would soon forget their animosity and become once more friendly with their mother country.

As the Americans say, the "severals" of the sundry correspondents "make me tired," so I shall pass on to history. It would seem that some six to eight years ago several discontented natives put their heads together to devise a scheme for making the Philippines an independent republic. They formed themselves into a committee, and directed their labours chiefly among the Massons, a body organized under the rules of Moravia's masonry, which is distinctly anti-political. Many of the principal agitators made voyages to the different European countries, for the "good of the cause," and there is no doubt they there studied the workings of "secret societies." They adopted the rules and regulations of the Carbonari Society, for historical fame in Italy, and on their return the new famous Kallipunan. Kallipunan may be taken in free translation to mean League. The members of this League according to their grades and importance paid in monthly subscriptions which varied from 25 cents upwards, to a fund for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and the constitution of their government. The League grew larger and larger, owing to the active canvassing of its leaders, and it is simply astounding that nearly all the natives signed by the thousands in the Government offices became members. The principal men of the Kallipunan are doctors, chemists, and schoolmasters. There follow many who had learnt an engineering or mechanical trade, which would be useful to the "new republic." Several retired Indian officers also joined for drilling purposes.

The original policy of the League was to import arms and ammunition and be thoroughly prepared for war; win over the native troops to their cause, and then await an opportunity when Spain should be embroiled in trouble with some other Power to make a general rising. But evidently the agitators were not all of one mind on this plan and a portion signed by the thousands of natives (some estimate the number at 80,000 and some go as high as 200,000) was sent to Japan last spring, imploring the Mikado to interest himself in their cause. The Japanese refused to entertain the petition and sent the document to the Spanish Government. Even then it was not thought here that the natives would rise in rebellion, although in Spain Retana wrote to the *Harold* several letters of warning, prophesying all that has actually come to pass. Padre Mariano Gil, covet of Toledo, was the first to publicly denounce the Kallipunan movement, and by his efforts the conspiracy was discovered. According to native declarations the rebellion is not against Spain, but directly aimed against priests, power. Their cry is "out with the priests," and "abolish religious corporations." They claim that the religious corporations have despoiled them of their lands, that the priests generally have committed innumerable and inexcusable abuses, and declare that were the priests to be banished from the country and the lands returned to the proper owners they would be always loyal and peaceable Spanish subjects.

The question of land titles in the Philippines is an old and vexing one, and it has ever been difficult to decide ownership in cases of dispute. When Spain conquered the Philippine large tracts of land were granted to the different religious corporations. These corporations did not work or take possession of all the land allotted to them, and the consequence was that squatters settled on the abandoned parts. When the law of registration came into force, the corporations claimed the land which the sons and grandsons of squatters had come to look upon as their own property, and hence the trouble. The dispute that gave most trouble was that between the natives of Manila and the priests. The celebrated Doctor Rial was one of the principals in this dispute, and on account of the pamphlets he published in defence of what he considered his rights he was banished from the country. About this time (some ten years ago) a procession of black coated gendarmes and principals marched up to Governor Centeno, and presented a petition asking that the priests should be sent out of the country. The question as to who was the proper owner of the land is one I am not prepared to give an opinion on, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the so-called Philippine natives are an invader who drove the aborigines to the hills, took possession of all the fertile land on the coast, and made might a question of right. And these invaders amongst themselves grabbed each what they could according to their power. The chiefs were mighty and the masses were slaves, according to the custom of savages; and whether the Spanish rule may or may not leave something to be desired, even the most prejudiced must concede that to the number it has been a boon. The natives enjoy exactly the same civil rights as the Spaniards, and all pay equal taxes for equal privileges. The rich and principal natives have been, if anything, more honoured than Spaniards in the matter of social distinction, and this notwithstanding they have ever acted as warring and seceded from the poor countryman the last cent. A common interest for a large native estate owner to charge his tenants for advances against their crops was from 18 to 25 per cent, and they were obliged to sell their crops to their landlords at a smart reduction on current market prices. And these are the chiefs

of the Kallipunan who cry out rebellion and incite their poor deluded countrymen to take up arms in defence of a cause which, if successful, would place them again under a yoke.

Immediately the conspiracy was discovered several of the ringleaders were arrested. When the arrests began many well-known mestizos disappeared and evidently joined the rebels. The principal one among these is Andres Bonifacio, supposed to be vice-President of the Kallipunan, and the one charged with teaching the natives the working of secret societies, and no one can say he has done his work badly. Whether these arrests precipitated matters or not is so far unknown, but a few days after the first arrests were made a body of 500 rebels unaided and unprovoked entered Manila by the Santa Mesa Road (on the night of the 29th August). They were checked by the outposts of the Civil Police, and retired to a hedge near the Santa Mesa rope factory and waited in ambush until daybreak. The police came up then and attacked them. Instantly soldiers came later to reinforce the police and the rebels were soon conquered, leaving many dead on the field, and many were taken prisoners. This was the start of active warfare. The next news that we received, about two days later, was that the large majority of the natives in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas had risen in arms, robbed all the arms from the tribunals of the different towns, killed several police officers, police priests, and a number of Chinese and strongly fortified themselves in the towns of Imus, Silang, San Francisco de Malabon, Navotas, and Natividad. At the same time the rebels rose in the province of Nueva Ecija, where they killed some Spaniards, and robbed and burned the principal towns. They were soon driven to the hills by the soldiers sent after them, but they have continually harassed the outposts by coming down in groups of 200 to 300 at night to attack, and retire when they find resistance. This has been the plan of the rebels on all sides, and it would seem as if they came in the hope that the Indian troops would join them. The Indian troops have behaved admirably since the beginning, and up to date I don't suppose the total number of deserters reaches a hundred. Had the Indian troops been unfaithful we should have been in a bad plight.

With the exception of the fights of Santa Mesa, Tay, Talayay, and Navotas, there has been nothing beyond slight skirmishes until the day before yesterday, when the troops commenced the attack in earnest. The troops have been so disposed as to encircle the rebels on all sides, but the heavy work of bombarding is carried on from Cavite. The day before yesterday troops took possession of the isthmus between Cavite and Navotas, and the town of Binangayan in Cavite Bay. To-day there is no fresh news.

It is impossible to estimate the number of rebels under arms, but they are much more numerous than was at first supposed. They are badly armed, having principally for arms the bamboo spears, bolos (something like Ghoorkha knives), iron pointed lances, and a very small portion have guns, rifles, and revolvers. They are in possession of one or two pieces of old-fashioned cannon that belonged to private estates in Imus, and they have also several lances, or very small cannon, such as the Moros use in Mindanao. They fight like demons, which is natural considering they are fighting with bullets round their necks. At the battle of Binangayan the women fought alongside of the men and were as valiant, if not more so than their husbands and brothers. We have to count these Americans' rebels, then the number won't be under 100,000. The population of Cavite and Batangas provinces is over 200,000. It is said that when the rebels took possession of Imus and the other towns, they also got possession of about 50,000 *carabos* of paddy belonging to the Recoletos priests. They have also stolen a great number of cattle from the surrounding districts.

There is no doubt whatever that the troops will soon win the day, but there will be very hard fighting and a great deal of bloodshed before Imus is taken. This place is very strongly fortified. What is called the *barbacoa*, is an extensive piece of ground walled round with strong stone walls. There is also an inner stone wall. Then there is the church and convent, built of stone, with walls from 4 to 6 feet thick. On the roads outside they have made mud traps, planted with pointed bamboos, and they have cut the nearest bridges away.

Ever since the beginning of the outbreak Manila has been quite tranquil, and I do not think it has been for a moment in danger, thanks to the wise disposition of troops at the outposts. Every possible entry has been guarded, and the enemy have never got beyond slight skirmishes at the very furthest outposts. The volunteers, both infantry and mounted, deserve great praise, and the safety of Manila during the first few weeks is greatly due to their constant and untiring vigilance. The assertion that the volunteers had committed gross abuses is quite unfounded. They may have made a few needless arrests, through ignorance, but beyond this we owe them nothing but our best thanks, and perhaps even "Alpha" owes his valuable head to their good services.

I shall have much pleasure in forwarding you further details in my next.

Manila, 11th November, 1896.

SPORTING NOTES.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG ROVERS v. H.M.S. "NARCISUS." Eleven from the Hongkong Rovers and H.M.S. *Narcissus* tied conclusions at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon and the game resulted in the Navy men winning by the substantial majority of 93 runs. The Rovers, who batted last, had the double handicap of a weak team and a falling light, and one of them, Brown, had an injured finger. The Navy team, who batted first, were at the wickets till 4 o'clock. Dalrymple, Middleton, and Mercer batted well for the ship and Gascoigne's bowling was very effective. For the home team Hyndman made the best show (28) and he also bowled pretty well.

The scores were:—
H.M.S. "NARCISUS."
Rovers, c. McHardy, b. Buckler..... 5
Dalrymple, c. Hyndman, b. Smith..... 30
Middleton, b. Buckler..... 10
Cape, Mercer, b. Hyndman..... 44
McNeil, c. Kerr, b. Smith..... 3
Dalrymple, b. Hyndman..... 30
Middleton, b. Smith..... 30
Brown, did not bat.
Rovers, c. Kerr, b. Hyndman..... 11
McNeil, c. Dalrymple, b. Smith..... 11
Cape, Mercer, b. Hyndman..... 11
Dalrymple, b. Smith..... 11
Middleton, b. Smith..... 11
Brown, did not bat.

HONGKONG ROVERS.
Haley, b. Gascoigne..... 5
Smith, b. Gascoigne..... 5
Hyndman, not out..... 5
McHardy, b. Gascoigne..... 5
Cape, Mercer, b. McNeil..... 5
Dalrymple, b. Hyndman..... 5
Middleton, b. Hyndman..... 5
Brown, did not bat.
Rovers, c. Kerr, b. Hyndman..... 11
McNeil, c. Dalrymple, b. Smith..... 11
Cape, Mercer, b. Hyndman..... 11
Dalrymple, b. Smith..... 11
Middleton, b. Smith..... 11
Brown, did not bat.

GOLF.
THE DUFFY'S CUP.
The Hongkong Golf Club held its second half-year competition for the Duffy's Cup on Thursday last, when Mr. C. A. Tomes won from Mr. F. J. Budgeley by 2 up and 1 to play. The contest was a close one and both these gentlemen now pass from the "Duffey" class to the 12 handicap stage.

FIRST TIES.
Mr. C. A. Tomes (15), Mr. S. Forbes (18), Mr. S. Saunders (18), Mr. H. P. Tooker (18), Mr. W. S. Frowd (18), Mr. M. Stewart (18), Mr. C. A. Tomes (15), Mr. C. W. Spiggs (18), Mr. F. J. Budgeley (18), Mr. W. Taylor (18), Mr. W. Taylor (18), Mr. R. L. Richardson (21) scratched to Mr. D. Wood (21).
Mr. H. W. Slade (18) beat Mr. W. Macbean (24) by 7 up and 5 to play.
Mr. E. M. Knox (21) beat Mr. G. W. F. Playfair (18) by 1 up.
Mr. E. Ormiston (18) beat Mr. P. de C. Morris (15) by 5 up and 3 to play.

SECOND TIES.
Mr. S. Saunders beat Mr. H. P. Tooker by 1 up.
Mr. M. Stewart beat Mr. W. S. Frowd.
Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Lieut.-Colonel The O'Gorman (retired).
Mr. F. J. Budgeley beat Mr. C. W. Spiggs by 1 up and 2 to play.
Mr. W. Taylor beat Mr. T. Closs.
Mr. H. W. Slade beat Mr. D. Wood by 4 up and 2 to play.
Mr. L. Ormiston beat Mr. E. M. Knox by 2 up and 1 to play.

THIRD TIES.
Mr. S. Saunders a bye.
Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Mr. M. Stewart by 5 up and 3 to play.
Mr. F. J. Budgeley beat Mr. W. Taylor by 1 up.
Mr. E. Ormiston beat Mr. H. W. Slade by 4 up and 3 to play.

SEMI-FINAL.
Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Mr. W. S. Saunders by 5 up and 3 to play.
Mr. F. J. Budgeley beat Mr. E. Ormiston by 6 up and 3 to play.

FINAL.
Mr. C. A. Tomes beat Mr. F. J. Budgeley by 2 up and 1 to play.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The above Club opened its season on Sunday with a good race over the 14 miles course, the wind ranging from light to fresh. At 11.20 the following boats started:—*Actus* (Mr. H. E. Pollock), *Meteor* (Mr. T. W. Lamont), *Maid Marian* (Mr. L. Easting), *Phoebe* (Mr. F. H. Mas), *Erla* (Mr. A. Denison), *Sybil* (Officers R.E.), and *Chantiller* (Mr. C. A. Tracy) to the 14 miles and at 1.20, *Dart* (Dr. Clarke), *Sib* (E. M. Hazeland), and *Seabreeze* (Captain Skelling) in the second class. The boats crossed the line in the following order:—*Actus*, *Chantiller*, *Erla*, *Phoebe*, *Meteor*, *Maid Marian*, and *Sybil*, in first class; and *Seabreeze*, and *Dart* in second class. Mr. Denison's boat walked into the front and held her position right through. There was a drifting match to Green Island mark, when the wind became fresh. *Erla* had a lead of nearly 4 miles from *Sybil*, at Kowloon Point, and *Meteor* was behind *Sybil*, min. 41 sec. *Phoebe*, *Maid Marian*, *Chantiller*, *Actus*, *Sib*, and *Seabreeze* passed in this order with short intervals between, while the *Dart* gave up. At Channel Rocks *Actus* had displaced *Chantiller*, and a good race took place between *Actus* and *Maid Marian*, the latter boat crossing 9 sec. ahead of her rival. *Erla* won with ease, increasing her lead well on the home run. The times at the finish were:—

	H. M. S.
<i>Erla</i>	56 4
<i>Sybil</i>	5 40
<i>Meteor</i>	5 41
<i>Maid Marian</i>	10 1
<i>Actus</i>	10 25
<i>Chantiller</i>	20 12
<i>Sib</i>	42 0
<i>Seabreeze</i>	4 48

FOOTBALL.

Yesterday afternoon the Hongkong Football Club were to have played F. Company of the Rifle Brigade on the Club's ground at Happy Valley. The visitors, however, failed to put in an appearance, so after waiting only minutes for them, the Club's own players, mostly *Centurions*, and had a practice game.

THE POKOHAMA POISONING CASE.

THE "A. L." LETTERS.
The following is the full text of the letters read in Court, at Yokohama, in the Carow case:—

MR. CAROW TO MR. CAROW.
Yokohama United Club, 16-10, 1896.

Dear—
Many thanks for your chit. I am feeling a little better, but at need—thanks—
He— to my—talked—not—at my being off—
age of—Indic (and ha—nocked me off—
all—except my water, which I have ordered \$1,000 down for the h—
heard not—
Favorably—
S. C.

MR. CAROW TO MISS ANNIE LUKE.
Miss Annie Luke,
Post Office,
Yokohama.

I feel greatly distressed about you, and ever since I got your card last Saturday have been endeavouring to find you. I wish to, and will, help you if I can only find you. Meet me this evening at 5.30 p.m. on the Band, opposite the Club Hotel.

Wednesday, 14th Oct.

"A. L." TO MR. CAROW.
I have done what I can for you. True, I have made you suffer, but I have written to Mr. Hall and to Mr. Lowder. Yokohama will be troubled no more by

A. L.
MR. CAROW TO MR. CAROW.
W. H. R. Carow, Esq.,
No. 5,
Yokohama United Club,
or
The Boathouse.

Dearest Walter,—A most mysterious lady (?) came here just now and asked to see Mr. Walter Carow. I told her you were not in, when she said she would call again early this evening, about 4.30, as she must see you. She would give me no name nor any reason for her visit. She came about ten minutes ago (2 o'clock) and seemed much distressed at not finding you in. I pro— (here a bit of the letter is torn off) to let you know, and said you would be in— (the letter is again torn here). She said this after— (another tear) of to-morrow morning I must see him. I shall go round to Mrs. Walter's about the tennis case at any event. I think it is too wet to go down to the boathouse, but may come if it clears. Will you be back to see your "Woman in Black"? If not, what message

shall I tell Rachel to give her. Enclosed is her card.

Yours,
EDITH.

"ANNIE" TO MR. CAROW.
Saturday "I must go you. Why have you done nothing since you got my two cards. Or perhaps she never let you get them. I cannot meet her again; she makes me mad when I think of what I might have done for you. I cannot give you any address. I am living wherever I can find shelter; but you can find and help me if you will, as I know you will, for the sake of old times.

ANNIE.

"A. L." TO MR. LOWDER.
Mr. Lowder, I do not know you, probably have never seen you, but I gather from Saturday papers that you will be acting on behalf of the man who was to me the world and more than the world. Dead men tell no tales; no, nor dead women either, for I am going to join him. Do you know what I am going to do for eight long weary years. I have watched and waited, watched till I knew he would grow tired of her, that silly little fool, and then I came to him. What is the result? We, between us, electively Japan. I have never preferred to be a good woman, but for the sake of a few lines, I do not see why I should let a silly innocent be consumed for what she knows nothing about, and which when you get it, will be a curse to this earth could enlighten her. She is a silly fool, otherwise she would not have treated the last two weeks as she has done. By the time you get this, I shall be well on my "way" (7) to join him, my twin soul. You may call this what you like, but I think deep down in my heart. I write this for the sake of the boy who is to like his father. Let his mother take heed that he enter not into temptation. I shall write to the Coroner.

A. L.

"A. L." TO MR. J. C. HALL, THE CORONER.
Hall, Esquire,
The Coroner,
The English Court,
No. 171,
Yokohama.

Mr. Hall,—I have finished a letter to Mr. Lowder so cannot begin this to you in quite the same way. Shall I begin it with the worst and wisest saying on the earth,—"Woman is at the bottom of everything." In this case it is so, for between us we have brimbooled the lot of you, the chemist, the doctor, and last but not least, that fool of a wife. I stop here because my last act on earth shall be a merciful one, and as I am going to join him, my twin soul, I will exonerate that little fool from any share in helping us to meet each other. I have done my work well, and am taking good care to escape the lot of you and the law. My 7 letters will not be posted till Sunday morning, 17th October. The world will call me mad. I am, however, sane enough in what I have done, and what I am going to do, and sane enough to accomplish my end—that as we were divided in life we were not in death. I wonder whether out of all this community there is one who can sympathize with me who goes out to meet her maker.

A. L.

29 October.

\$100 REWARD!

The following advertisement appears in Yokohama evening papers over the signature of Mr. J. F. Lowder, Barrister-at-Law:—

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned for the identification, by specimens of handwriting or otherwise, of the writer of, or if more than one, of the writers or any one of them, of the undermentioned mixture:—

1. A letter, undated, signed "Annie"; and its envelope, addressed Private, Walter Carow, E. G. No. 5, United Club, Yokohama, bearing post-mark and tags dated 13th October, 1896.
2. The address on an envelope, undated, containing a mutilated letter dated the 13th October, 1896, in the handwriting of the late W. R. H. Carow.
3. A letter, undated and unsigned, and its envelope, addressed to Mrs. Carow, 165 Bluff, left at that address on the 29th October, 1896.
4. A letter signed "A. L." with its envelope addressed Mrs. Carow, 165 Bluff, Yokohama, bearing post-mark 1st November, 1896.
5. A letter dated 29th October, 1896, signed "A. L." with its envelope addressed to Mr. Hall, bearing post-mark 1st November, 1896.

The coroner's summing up and the verdict, an open one, appeared in our columns yesterday. Mrs. Carow is now undergoing trial at Yokohama charged, as appears from a telegram published by the *North China Daily News*, with murder.

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CÆLUM.

TUESDAY, November 7th.

China is trying to revise her tariff with foreign nations, and for this His Excellency Viceroy Li has been appointed to the Tientsin-Liamoing to discuss this important question, but his opportunities are somewhat counterbalanced by the appointment of Sheng Tsung as Director-General of the Peking-Hankow Railway. Sheng promises to be ready to state his views on the railway capital, but this is only to give a mere appearance to the business; and *voilà*, he has his arrangements with the Bank-American Syndicate, which is to advance a considerable amount of the necessary capital, and in consequence supply the rails, bridges, and rolling-stock. Representing the Han Yang Iron Works, the *Iron Gate to the Iron Road*, the showed Tactal has declared himself the man most fit for solving the Gordian knot—the great problem of procuring railways for China without throwing her into the hands of foreign capitalists. He told the Emperor at the last audience that he would look out that China should make material herself; and that any foreigners on the new line should simply be his employees and under his absolute control. But even the shrewdest may overreach himself, and Sheng, of whom it has been said "that his face is behind every obstruction to British interests," has perhaps done so in the present instance. To commence with, he will not be able to keep his promises to the Emperor.

The Han Yang Works will not be able to cast rails and manufacture rolling-stock for the new railway; and if capital be procured from American capitalists on Sheng's and not the Emperor's authority the chances are that the American influence on the new line will be far more powerful than that exerted by mere employees. It is highly probable that the Foreign Ministers will think that rails, bridges, locomotives, and other railway material shall not be given in contract to one Syndicate without giving other parties the option of tendering. No such precedent exists; on the contrary, the railways now existing in China have been built by tenders—and excellently and cheaply built; too—by the now famous Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Kinder, who combines ingeniously and theoretical learning with vast practical experience in railway matters in this particular country.

Why should China, in order to satisfy the ambition of an official who has just recently

escaped the claws of the censors, having been accused of every form of dark intrigue, abandon safe and fair rules of procedure?

1.—Why should she not raise loans from foreign countries? She cannot procure all the capital herself. Surely her resources are not so exhausted that she cannot do so; and—

2.—Why should she not, as before, buy her rails, bridges, and rolling-stock through the medium of tenders, thereby securing the best articles at the best price?

3.—Why should she not leave the technical superintendence solely to her present Engineer-in-Chief and Engineers who have built her first railways so honestly and so well?

Surely Sheng's influence cannot be so powerful as to blow away well established modes of procedure and big merits simply by breathing some half fantastic, half selfish persuasions in the ear of the young Emperor.

There are other and weightier reasons why China should not throw herself absolutely into the arms of one nation when such a grand question as railways across her vast dominions is at stake. She is trying to raise her tariffs, and Viceroy Li has been appointed to solve the difficulty in which E. Gladstone by force of undisputed trade supremacy must have the first say.

There is a certain connection between China's recent movement to the railway question and the tariff revision. How can China expect to find a willing ear to her proposals in Great Britain and elsewhere when she seems to entirely overlook the spirit of the most favoured nation clause, the broad sense of which after all must be that a fair chance as regards trade and business enterprises shall be given to all Treaty Powers. We feel sure that the Foreign Ministers will watch Sheng's actions, and that Viceroy Li, to whom the tariff revision has been entrusted, will understand the play that is being enacted, and will put his wise and equitable councils against the overreaching and overbalancing designs of his former protégé, who for the moment seems to be soaring high towards the summit of his ambition to become the representative of China's reform enterprises, a position which, we opine, can only be truly and successfully held by H.E. Li Hung-chang himself.—P. & T. Times.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

German (*Sachsen*) 19th inst.
Tacoma (*Tacoma*) 20th inst.
Indian and Straits (*Kulsang*) 23rd inst.
French (*Yarra*) 24th inst.
American (*Peru*) 25th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 1st prox.
American (*Copita*) 1st prox.
Tacoma (*Victoria*) 4th prox.

The Indo-China Co.'s steamship *Kulsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the "Ben" line steamer *Blawharr*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, left Shanghai for this port at 11 a.m. to-day, and may be expected here on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Kaiser-i-Hind.....steamer, from Shanghai
Maktila....." " Halphong
Hongkong....." " Hoilow
Hongkong....." " Jiva
Olo....." " Bangkok
Khalid....." " Shanghai
Halton....." " Swatow
Wingang....." " Canton

Aggregating 8,402 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Chiyuan.....steamer, for Canton.
Eyedo....." " Canton.
Woocong....." " Shanghai.
Loongmoon....." " Shanghai.
Falmam....." " Coast Ports.
Braemar....." " Tacoma.
Gilda....." " Shanghai.
Dated Mars....." " Shanghai.
Nanchang....." " Tientsin.

Aggregating 11,995 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Huanghaian.....in Kowloon Dock.
Lekin....." " "
Lymoon....." " "
Trine (H.L.G.M.S.)....." " "
Kwongkol....." " "
Chiydra....." " "
Dia....." " "
Haltan....." " "
John Batley....." " Cosmopolitan
Amara....." " Aberdeen
Hibson Mars....." " "

SCOTT'S Emuls of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion, and have the taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILLS, M.D., &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—Advt.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OF
RARE OLD JAPANESE LACQUER,
IVORIES, &c.

THE Undersigned has been favoured with instructions from Dr. P. B. C. ATRES, to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON
SATURDAY, the 21st November, 1896,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET.

HIS LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
OLD JAPANESE MEDICINE BOXES IN
OLD GOLD, RED, BLACK and other
LACQUER.

RARE OLD NETSUKES and CARVINGS,
in Great Variety.

The said Collection is the finest of its kind ever offered for Public Sale in this Colony. Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. On View from FRIDAY, the 20th November.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1896. [174]

Hongkong, 14th November, 1896. [174]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 418.

Intimations.

WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

This Excellent TONIC REMEDY is now known as
"THE PERFECTION OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS."
You need not suffer any longer from POOR APPETITE, INDIGESTION, HEADACHE, SLOUGHISH
LIVER, NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, or the like, because you can be relieved by using it. LIVER-PAIN,
FLATULENCE, and all affections of the Digestive Organs,
GIVE WAY AND DISAPPEAR BEFORE

WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
WATKINS' CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.

PROPRIETORS—WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.

DR. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

"LION BRAND."
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5
grains, easily soluble in Water,
Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
AFFECTIONS,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)
SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solu-
tions possesses similar to the bactericidal action to
silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete
absence of irritating properties.
It is requested that the directions on the
boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly
followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

DR. OVERLACH'S
MIGRAININE

"LION BRAND"
(ANTIPYRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE.)

(1) Excellent results in the severest cases of
migraine, as well as in headache arising
from alcohol, nicotine and morphia poisoning,
neurasthenia, influenza, grippe, etc.

(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened
collapse, because the caffeine of Migrantine acts
simultaneously as an analgesic.

Use only DR. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE,
"Lion Brand" and always prescribe
"MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains,
given once or twice daily in powder or in
solution.

Sole Manufacturers—
FARMWERKE VORM. MEISTER LUCIUS
& BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied
gratis at request to medical men.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship

"THALES."
Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1896. [1767]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN-AUSTRALIA LINE.
(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE,
BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"OMI MARU."
Captain C. Young, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant,
at Noon.
This Steamer is fitted with Superior Passenger
Accommodation and is lighted by Electricity
throughout.

A duly qualified Doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896. [1661]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER."
Captain Riley, will be despatched as above TO-
MORROW, the 18th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1713]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"CITY OF DUNDIE."
Captain Hall, will be despatched as above on
or about THURSDAY, the 19th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1755]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."
Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the
above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th instant,
at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1777]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON."
Captain Mordred, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1746]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at
3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1778]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.
(Under Mail Contract.)

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND
BOMBAY.

(Calling at Tuticorin on the home voyage.)
THE Company's Steamship

"MIKE MARU."
Captain Goring, will be despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at
4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1793]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE."
C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.
For Freight, &c., apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1764]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3 1/2 A.L.L. 3 1/2 m. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. SMITH."
Wilson, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1651]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 At British Ship

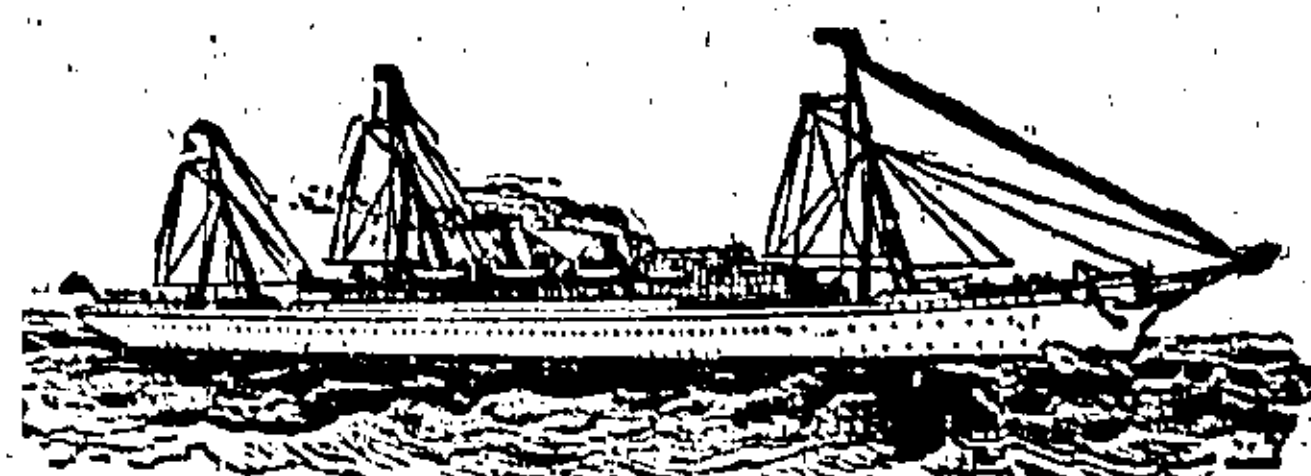
"CLAN MACFARLANE."
Templeton, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1671]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1896.



1896.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 25th November.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 25th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1897.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12
DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL
TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent
FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is
made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return
tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney
Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for
9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,
(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS
(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)
and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the
Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by
the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1896.

Occidental & Orient-
tal Steamship
Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belge (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 24th Nov., at Noon.

Capit (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Thursday, 10th Dec., at Noon.

Guelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 29th Dec., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELGIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND
SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on
TUESDAY, the 24th November, 1896, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu
and passengers are allowed to break their
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the
United States or Canada. Rates, and particu-
lars of the various Routes may be obtained
upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice
versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-
count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not
apply to through fares for China and Japan
or Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and name will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1896. [1712]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMAN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 16th Nov. 1896. [1651]

Mails.

STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KHEDIVE."
Captain S. G. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying Her
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 19th
November, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer
connects at Bombay with the S.S. India, leaving
that Port on the 12th December, for London
direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.

Passage will be received at this Office until 4
p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills
of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1896. [1431]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen ... Tuesday ... 8th Dec.

Bayern ... Tuesday ... 15th Jan.

Prinz Heinrich ... Tuesday ... 2nd Feb.

Prussia ... Tuesday ... 2nd March.

ON TUESDAY, the 6th day of December,
1896, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"SACHSEN," Capt. H. Seppner, with MAILED
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and
GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on
SATURDAY, the 5th Dec. Cargo and Specie
will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY
the 7th Dec. and Parcels will be received at
the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the
7th Dec. Contents of Packages are required.
No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than
25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet
Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1896. [1743]

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to
the very cheap rates offered by this Line
to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and
EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and
CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table,
DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery
of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passen-
gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first
class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-
ment Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma ... 4.54 ... Tuesday ... 8th Dec.

Victoria ... 3.17 ... Tuesday ... 15th Dec.

Olympia ... 2.08 ... Tuesday ... 1st Jan.

Bremar ... 3.51 ... Tuesday ... 1st Feb.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA"
will sail at Noon, on TUES-
DAY, the 6th December, for
VICTORIA (B.C.) and TACOMA (Wash.),
via SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and
United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to
the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific
Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address
marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to
sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1896.

Printed and Published by CHESNEY
DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the City
of Victoria, Hongkong.

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